lected by the Softs to do their fighting in the House. He exhibited the most mortifying ignorance of the political differences between the Hards and the Softs—misrepresented and misseppiled the speech of Mr Cutting, and when extrected, he floundered and blundered the more painfully, and when his hour expired, he begged for ten minutes more, as the "cream of the thing" was yet in reserve, but he had occasioned so much disappointment and such "big "disgust," that even this ordinary courtesy was denied him, and the House promptly adjourned.

he had occasioned so much disappointment and such of diggast, "that even this ordinary courtesy was denied him, and the House promptly adjourned.

If the Softs of New York depend upon such Southern aid and support, and if this Soft Administration rely upon such champions—the time of packing of trunks has arrived—the coulition of the Barnburners and Free Soil Democrats with such Slave Democrats, is a political bedfellowship too offensive and repulsive for honest men, anywhere, to endure.

NEW YORK STATE TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 20, 1854. The readers of THE TRIBUNE may be interested to learn that the New York State Temperance Alliance held their annual meeting in this city yesterday, and that unyielding determination was manifested, on the part of delegates in attendance from various counties of the State, to leave nothing undone in the compass of united human effortnot even blinking the question of direct political action, if need be—to secure to our State the blessing of the enactment

and enforcement of the "MAINE LAW." The report of the Executive Committee for the past year shows that it has done good service, and been instrumental in placing many friends of the cause in the present Legisla-

m piacing many mends of the cause in the present Legisla-ture, as a direct fuit of the light it has been able to throw upon the public mind.

The Report of the Treasurer shows not a large amount cellected during the year, but gives cheering evidence that the public are not unwilling to sustain, most fully, so good

Hen. Chas. C. Leigh, of the Assembly, from your City, was unanimously chosen President of the Association for the ensuing year.

The following series of resolutions, passed after full and

The following series of resolutions, passed after full and able discussion, will be a better index of the views and feelings of the Association than anything I can offer.

**Resched, That Intemperance, or the use of intoxicating beverages, is the greatest set in that still its our State and nation, and, as well, demands of Government its earliest and most unturing labors for its

the individual, looking up to it for protection, against drimes and other evils—such, in their nature and in their maguitude, as all know to result from the sale of intoxicaling drinks, and to be inseparable from the toleration of that practice.

Resolved. That the indications of the power with which the conviction of this right and the sense of this duty force themselves home to the understanding and to the great heart of our country, leave no recom for death as to the early triumph of the cause, for the promition of which this alliance exists; and allores a guarantee that that most upon the noncountry of democratic rule, and most cheering indoctions of democratic faith with which the State of Malne has done herself the imperiabable home of identifying her name, is destined to be adopted as her own by our whole country.

Resolved, That this junction, which may be regarded as the eve of victory in the Empire State so far as regards the embodyment of time public will upon the subject in its legislative form, calls emphalically for unwavering framess and unflagging seal on the part of every true friend to the cause. It were a gitevous error to suppose that all demand for effort will cease so soon as the espected law for the supparation of the cause. It were a gitevous error to suppose that all demand for effort will cease so soon as the espected law for the supparation of the sale of trookeating drinks shall have been enacted. Its execution will then have to be seen too, and this—owing to the supparation of the State herotofore in permitting the revealed of the supparation of the State herotofore in permitting the previous the summary of the supparation of the State herotofore in permitting the practice of the isw which requires that they receive the active support and energetic cooperation of all who would not see its object deficiented.

CANADA.

From Our Own Correspondent.
TORONTO, Wednesday, Jan. 18, 1854. Politics are quiet; the newspapers more than usually libellous; the revenue overflowing, and the country

Ever since the Gavazzi riots efforts have been made to make politics run more than ever in religious channels. The Gayazzi slaughter was a godsend to the turbulent politico-religionists, who champion Protestantism for Buncombe, and seek support on sectarian grounds. A good deal of wild enthusiasm and doubtful grounds. A good deal of wild enthusiasm and doubtful sincerity have ranged under the banner of political sectarianism: but as a means of forming a new political party the movement has been a failure. I am not prepared to say that Lower Canada Catholicism is wise in its generation. In aiming te accumulate further quantities of landed property, in the face of its present immense possessions, and in opposition to the spirit of the times, it may well be doubted if it consults its own true interests. On the other side is raised an absurd ery against all ecclesiastical corporaconsults its own true interests. On the other side is raised an absurd cry against all coclesiastical corporations, whatever may be their limitations or pretensiens. This "cry," with kindred tadpolish shouts, is the stock in trade of a faction that aspires to govern the country; but at present it counts next to nothing in the Legislature. A trick of this party is to menace all the endowments of the Romish Church in Lower Canada with secularization, under pretense that they stand on the same footing as the Clergy Reserves, whereas the greater part of them are guaranteed by the Treaty of Paris, which forms the title by which Great Britain bolds Canada. It is convenient for the Churches interested in preserving the Clergy Reserves from the hand of secularization to join in this menace, and especially to encourage its utterance in others, in the hope of frightening the Roman Catholics of Lower Canada from voting to secularize the Preserve.

a from voting to secularize the Reserves.

A Minister of the Crown, the Hon. Malcolm Cameron, has made known his intention to prosecute a news-paper which has imputed to him a specific act of cor-ruption in his official capacity, while a member of the previous government. The charge was that he re-ceived from certain parties a petition for a large quan-tity of public lands, but that instead of laying the aptity of public lands, but that instead of laying the ap-plication before his colleagues, he destroyed the peti-tion and substituted in its stead one for himself. The curious part of the affair is that the paper gives a late colleague of the minister for authority, the Hon. J. H. Price, who was at the time Commissioner of Crown Lands. The thing will at all events be sifted to the bottom, though it is reasonable to suppose that if the minister were guilty of the peccadillo charged against him he would not have ventured to challenge proof in a court of justice.

court of justice.

It shows the ease with which money is obtainable here, now that the City of Montreal has lately made a £75,000 loan at one per cent. premium.

Railroad progress is a prominent subject of interest with Canadians at present. The Grand Trunk Railroad Company have already expended over a million sterling on their works in Canada. A contract for a freed to run from Brockville to the Ottawa, to be finished in the summer of 1855, has just been entered into. The Buffalo, Brantford and Goodrich Hailroad into. The Buffalo, Brantford and Goodrich Hailroad completion was celebrated on Friday last at Brantford, many Americans being present. The road is 157 miles long, constructed with a heavy T rail, on a gaury of five feet six—the uniform guage of all our railr.ads—at something below \$17,000 a mile.

L. C.

EDITORIAL CONVENTION.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribene.
Springrikin, Mass., Wednesday, Jan. 18, 1854.

Interested as you are in whatever relates to the profes-sion and the frateralty, you may be gratified at receiving a brief account of the Editorial Convention hold yesterday

in this city.

A meeting of this kind has been contemplated for same time, and a few wocks since Henry Chickering, of The North Adoms Transcript, issued the call for the first anceling of the Editors and Publishers of Western Massachusetts. The Superintendents of the Western and Connection (River Raincads, with their usual liberality, forwarded free purses to all those connected with the different papers, and yesterday, the birthday of Franklin, saw, for the first time, the Editors of Western Massachusetts in concluse assembled.

and yesterday, the birthday of Frankerius, saw, for the first time, the Editors of Western Massachusetts in conclave assembled.

Little in the way of business was done. Indeed, nothing was definitely determined upon with the exception of a resolution, passed with great unanimity, against submitting to the dictation of any "sole" or "exclusive" agent, and against receiving advertisements from advertising agencies at loss than the usual rates. The subjects of advance payments, prices of advertising and of newspapers, Job printing, apprenticeships, and the formation of an association, were discussed with freedom and interest. Feeding, however, that a more thorough examination of the subjects was necessary before general action was taken upon them, the Convention agreed to submit these matters to several committees, who are to report at the next meeting, to be held on Tuesday, the 11th day of April next. There seemed to be a general feeling that some measures were needed to advance the interests of the newspaper press, and the preliminary steps were taken with a spirit and harmony which augar well for future success.

But every one felt that the Convention received its highest value and the occasion its chief interest, from its social character and from bringing together in friendly intercourse, so large a number of gentleame commetted with the Press. Nearly every paper in the five western counties of the State was represented, and there were present editors of all shade of political feith. There were cld veterane, who had grown gray in the service, and young men just starting in the race. Young and old, Whigs, Democrats and Free Soilers, met with the most perfect good feeling, and entire hermony prevailed throughout the meeting. Men who have exhausted the dictionary in calling each other hard names shook hands, and each looked puzzled and rejoiced to find the other a first rate fellow. Frequent allusions were made in conversation and in the dimenspaceches to old

names shook hands, and each looked puzzled and rejoiced to find the other a first rate fellow. Frequent allusions were made in conversation and in the dinner speeches to old encounters, to hard hits and still harder talk, but everything was said and received in such a friendly, good natured spirit that it seemed to contribute to the enjoyment of every one, and not a single thing occurred to mar the festivities of this meet joyful occasion.

ching was said and received in such a friendly, good natured spirit that it seemed to contribute to the enjoyment of every one, and not a single thing occurred to mar the feativities of this most joyful occasion.

The dinner, which was given to the gentlemen of the press by Samuel Bowles & Co. proprietors of The Spring-Joid Kepublican, was got up at the American House in a style of unsurpassed magnificence. It was one of the finest efforts of the world renowned Springfield hotels, and many a tongue spoke of the generosity of the givers of the diner, while many a stomach silently responded with no less feeling. A number of gentlemen from Springfield and other places were present by invitation, and speeches, sparkling with wit and humor and happy sentiments, detained the company at the table, and made one of the happiest speeches of the occasion. He cordially greated his brethren of the press, and spoke in frank and manly terms of the relations of the different papers, and their supposed clashing interests. The Hon George T Davis, of Greenfield, formerly an editor, and since "fallen so low as to be "a member of Congress," who always' makes a capital dinner table speech, spoke in a humorous style of his being starved out of the profession, and of his ability to claim some of the glory of the ancestors of Job Saxa, who were the "first to leave the battle field on Banker's Hights." He then spoke briefly and foreibly of the press, and its position and responsibilities. Mayor Tyler responded appropriately for the City of Springfield. Col. James M. Thompson, of "Thompson's Express," referred in appropriate terms to the dependence of all enteprises upon the press, and to the manner in which his Express enterprise had been sustained by the press of this vicinity. The Hon. George Dwight also did full justice to the Press. Edwin Bynner, of The Clinton Couront, made one or two happy speeches, full of a nice, quiet humor. Speeches abounding in good things were made by Mr. Eowles, of The Republican, Mr. Wetherell, of The Amhe

FACTS OF SLAVERY.

FREIGHT ON THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD -Since our FREIGHT ON THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD —Since our last report we have received at this depot 21 persons, all within the last ten days. First came two men from Missouri: then thirteen from Covington, Kentucky, five of whom escaped from the Mayor of that city; then came four from Kentucky; then two more up to this date. The Christmas holidays will bring us another fine lot.

Since the above was written we have had the pleasure of taking by the hand a fugitive from Louisville, Kentucky, who had made money enough to buy himself, but came to the hasty conclusion, just a few hours before he started, not to part with his money in that way, but rather to spend it in Canada for land

[Voice of tife Fugitive, Jan. 14.

Petergroup Supersion Court—Commonwealth re-

Typice of the Fugitive, Jan. 14.

Peterseurg Superior Court—Commonwealth relation Dobbins.—Tuesday, the case of Isaiah Dobbins.—Charged with feloniously assaulting, cutting and wounding with intent to kill, Ned Davis, a slave belonging to Jordan Branco, on the 3d day of July last, was taken up, and a Jury being duly empaneled, was proceeded with. After getting through the testimony, Watson, for the Commonwealth, opened the case, and was followed by Lyon for the prisoner. Watson then closed the argument and the case was given to the Jury, who returned a verdict of guilty of unlawful cutting, and fixed his term of confinement in the city jail to one hour, and fined him one cent.

Ned Davis, the slave above mentioned, it will be recollected, died some days after receiving the wound inflicted by Dobbins.

Petersburg Intelligencer.

PLANETARY PHENOMENA FOR 1854.

Having now tairly entered upon a year noted for its bountiful supply of Sundays-its first and its last day being Sabbath, and five of its months containing five Sabbaths apiece, making in all one Sunday more than it has weeks— let us consider what astronomical phenomens may be in store for our entertainment and instruction during this period. as will be brilliant in the western sky on the even

store for our entertainment and instruction during this period.

Venus will be brilliant in the western sky on the ovening of the 14th inst. She sets about \$1 o'clock P.M. Her telescopic appearance is that of a croscent. She will be nearest to the earth Feb. 22, and about 27 million miles distant, while, at her superior conjunction with the sun, Dec. 13, she will be about 190 million miles distant from us—varying in apparent size from ten seconds of arc to about seventy seconds, or seven fold.

Mercury will be favorably situated for observation toward the end of February, during an hour after sunset, in the west, and particularly between the and 19th March. In November and December he will be a morning star, and more favorably situated for observation than most people will be, at an early hour, to observe him. He experiences six conjunctions with the sun during the year—three superior, February, May, September; and three inferior, March, July, November. His apparent size varies from five seconds to twelve seconds of arc. The length of twilight makes July unfavorable for his observation. It is said that Copernicus was naver fortunate to behold this planet.

Mare will be in opposition to the sun Feb. 26—a beautiful telescopic object. This happens once in little more than two of our years. He is much nearer to us at this phase than when in the remoteet part of his orbit; and his apparent magnitude is of course larger, varying from four seconds of arc to thirty seconds, or seven times larger. In the one instance he may be 50,000,000 miles from us, in the other 240,000,000 miles.

The Sun will be eclipsed May 25, beginning at Boston the 270,000,000 miles.

The Sun will be annular in this neighborhood, a phenomenon of rare occurrence. According to the Family Christian Ahmanac, it will move about 100 miles a minute, and be visible in the eastern part of Upper Canada, in several counties of New York State, in nearly all Vermont and New Hampshire, in the north-east corner of Massachusetts, and the south western part of

cording to his distance. He has four moons. Will be in opposition and brilland July 15.

Saturn is very favorably situated for observation this year. He rings all attain their maximum inclination peat August, then exhibiting the largest possible portion of its southern surface. They will reach to the upper and lower boundary lines of the planet. Mr. Bood discovered a third ring encircling Saturn, Nov. 15, 1850, P. M. In November, 1852. Mr. Lassed announced this new ring to be transported by the Marshal in 1859.

""" the war color, changing pretty suddenly at the southers of the caret place of which seems to be marked out "pole, the exact place of which seems to be marked out "pole, the exact place of which seems to be marked out "pole, the exact place of which seems to be marked out "pole, the exact place of which seems to be marked out "pole, the exact place of which seems to be marked out "pole, the exact place of which seems to be marked out "pole, the exact place of which seems to be investigated in the counting a system of free railroads and steamboats, on which cating a system of free railroads and steamboats, on which seems the counting a system of free railroads and steamboats on which seems the original place.

We have received a letter from Mr. R. P. Wilson, advocating a system of free railroads and steamboats, on which seems to the national place.

We have received a letter from Mr. R. P. Wilson, advocating a system of free railroads and steamboats, on which cating a system of free railroads and steamboats on the vibble eclips at all, at least to us. It will be visible some five or six minutes.

Now, if we could be favored, during this year, with a good view of the comet of 1934 and 1536, which is expected between this and 1800, it would be an additional item to the ineignits of a year beginning and ending with the learning of the present time, and learn to the ineignits of a year beginning and ending with the second of the 2000 we carelessly ascribed to the taxes out of the treasury.

How feed to hi

Hon. Geo. H. Dunn, of Indiana, died at Lawrenceburg last week. Judge Dunn was formerly Secretary of Stars and at the time of his death was President of the Cincin nati and Indianapolis Railroad. He represented the La renceburg district in Congress at an early day, when he would have been considered insane if he had prophesied that he should live to held the office he did when He also represented his county many years in the Legislature of Indiana, and did much to perfect the code of laws in that state. Few politicians have lived a more unblemished life, and died more sincerely regretted. His life was devoted to public and private works of goodness to his fellow men.

EARTHQUAKE IN OHIO .- The Ohio papers give various accounts of an earthquake in that State. The Hillsborough

Accounts of an earthquake in that State. The Philosofrough
Ness of the 12th of January says:

"Our citizens were startled on Monday evening, between 7 and 8 o'clock, by the occurrence of three or four distinct shocks of an earthquake, at intervals of about a minute between the shocks. The trembling motion of the earth was very sensibly felt, and was sufficiently violent to cause heavy articles of furniture, &c., to be perceptibly agitated and displaced. The usual rumbling noise, like thunder, accompanied the shocks."

The Wilmington Republican of the 13th asks:

"Was IT AN EARINGTANE!—On last Tuesday evening,

The Wilmington Republican of the 13th asks:

"Was IT an Earthquare!—On last Tuesday evening, about 7 o'clock, our citizens were startled by a tremulous motion of their houses, with the rattling of the doors and windows, and the accompaniment of a distant rumbling noise, as of thunder. These lasted for a few seconds, and after a cessation of a few minutes, another shock of the same kind occurred. We have heard from several different parts of the county, in all of which the same occurrences have been observed."

CLIFFER SHIPS AND SHIP BULLDING—An article on this subject which appeared in THE NEW YORK TRIBUSE a few weeks since, attracted considerable attention, and it has been copied and commented upon by a large number of the leading journals of this country. Whether the views of the writer of that article were correct or otherwise, the attention of the public, and the interest manifested in the subject, shows its importance, and any light which we may be able to throw upon it, we should hardly deem ourselves warranted in withhelding. The art of ship building is one of the greatest importance to the whole civilized world, but as at present practiced, is it founded on science? How is the model of a ship first framed? Are the lines had down with mathematical precision, capable of being demonstrated to produce certain effects upon the surface of the water? It is planned or drawn upon scientific principles? Is there a ship builder in this country or in Europe, who can send a description of the shape or form of a ship which he is building, to another ship builder, by words and figures, so that his brother artist can build one precisely like it, eitheut a miniature model being furnished? Is it not, on the contrary, the mere art of shiftling out a model, involving we grant, great experience, skill, knowledge of the art, familiarity with "curves," "swells," "water lines," &c. &c.; but all founded upon the errors or perfections of the past. If this be so, then ship-building as an art, is not founded upon true science, and we may yet be far from the path to perfection. We are led to these remarks from some facts which have recently come to our knowledge, but upon which we are not yet at liberty to speak fully. Enough we think has been communicated to warrant us in saying that the new perscripte which has been developed in the art of ship building, by one of CLIPPER SHIPS AND SHIP BUILDING to our knowledge, but upon which we are not yet at no city to speak fully. Enough we think has been communi-cated to warrant us in saying that the new principle which has been developed in the art of ship building, by one of the most ingenious and scientific engineers of New Eng-land, should be thoroughly tested by the liberality of a Government so deeply interested in this subject as our own. If the speed of our best clipper ships can be doub-led, by one beld progressive step in the shape of the half, led, by one bold progressive step in the snape of the national let us give every encouragement to such an improvement for the entire commercial world is interested. We hope soon to be able to speak definitely and plainly on this noble embryo invention. [New Haven Joar, & Courier.

MEMENTO TO CAPT. INGRAHAM—We have had an op-

MEMENTO 10 CAT: Institute the pertunity of seeing a magnificent silver goblet, iniaid with gold, manufactured in this city by Isaac Speer, Esq., and intended as a present from the German citizens of Chicago to Capt. Ingraham, commander of the U. S. sloop of war St. Louis. The following is the inscription, beautifully lettered on the bedy of the goblet:

Presented to
Capt. Duncan Ingranam,
of the U. S. Navy.
As an acknowledgement of his gallant conduct, by his German fellow-citizens of the City of Chicago. "Do you claim the protection of the United States? You shall

The design of the gift, as well as the superior taste and workmanship displayed in its manufacture, is highly creditable to the skill and genius of Mr. Speer. The goblet is embossed on the outside, and worked over with representations of the grape vine covered with frost. The cost embessed on the outside, and worked over with representations of the grape vine covered with frost. The cost of the gift, including a case, is \$125. [Chicago Trib.]

More of the Swindler.—Yesterday morning William Franklin Pearce, alias Dr. Burns, of New York, made his second appearance before the Mayor, on the charge of obtaining money under false pretenses from John Hill and Beverly T. Wells, on the 13th inst., the particulars of which we have already given. The prisoner was brought from his Valley abode merely to be sent on to an examining Court to be held on Saturday next. The wife made her appearance and took a seat in the criminal dock by the side of her husband. On her part, the scene was truly an affecting one, and all who witnessed it could not fail to be touched with the true nature of confiding woman, as she clung to the man who had taken her from friends and home, and brought her among strangers to share his ignominy and disgrace. Young, lovely and confiding, her face suffused with tears, she seemed to cling to the wreck of her brightest hopes as would a drowning mando a floating board. We learn from private sources that the marriage of the prisoner with his wife was consummated without the knowledge or consent of her friends; that they have only been united about two months; and that she is respectably connected. [Pittaburgh Dispatch, 17th.

Another Probable Merder.—A Woman Terribly Beaten by her Husband!—The neighborhood of the west shaft of Gest's Tunnel was thrown into much excitement yesterday afternoon, by the occurrence of a frightful seen. If appears that one of the tunnel hands, nazued Edward Maley, for some cause became enraged at his wife, and made a most brutal attack upon her. He knocked her down with some heavy instrument, and then beat her over the head with the poker. Mrs. Maley succeeded in recovering her feet, and with blood coursing down her face, fled from the house, crying murder. The husband pursued her, and overtook her again a few rods from the house. He will have a hearing n of the gift, including a case, is \$125. [Chicago Trib.

awful sight, her head and tace being cut and occused awful die.

A MAN Shot by his Wife.—The Louisville Democrat of the 13th instant, has a letter from Leavenworth. Indiana, giving the particulars of an unfortunate occurrence which recently happened there, resulting in the death of a husband by his wife. On the 3th instant, a man maned Crufield left his home, informing his wife that he would be back in two or three days. That night Mrs. Crufield heard some one trying to get into the house, took a rifledown and fired through the door, one inch in thickness, and shot her husband through the heart. She brought the body into the house, and informed the neighbors of the occurrence. When they went to the house they found Cruffield shot, the gas brokes to proces, and a great deal of blood on the floor. As many think that a cold-blooded murder has been committed, and that the story of the wife above related is a lie to cover her guilt, she has been committed to jail to answer for the murder of her busband.

San Mortality.—The Salem Register gives an account of a sad mortakity in Waatsge, near that place. A Mr. Solomon Marshall, aged 48 years, his daughter, aged 11, and two sons aged 16 and 19 respectively, had all died of typhoid fever within a week; and that his wife and third son were lying at the point of death. The first case of the disease in the family, that of a boy of 13, did not prove fatal. There are also four younger children who have escaped the malady, but who are left in very destitute circumstances.

The number of deaf mutes in the Pennsylvania Institu-

The number of deaf mutes in the Pennsylvania Institu-The number of deaf mutes in the Pennsylvania Institu-tion for the Deaf and Dumb, at the present time, is 139— 73 boys and 66 girls. 98 of these are supported by the State of Pennsylvania, 12 by Maryland, 8 by New Jersey, 4 by Delaware, and 17 by the Institution or by friends. During the year 1853 13 girls and 13 boys were admitted, and 30 of the immates were dismissed, viz. 18 boys and 12 girls. Of the 26 admitted in 1852, 12 were born deaf; 11 of the 26 are from Pennsylvania. Of the 98 from Pennsyl-vania 22 are from Philadelphia.

A Powarytt Pistot.—A gentleman of Alios, filinois, has inverted a pocket pistot, which, it is said, will prime listle and fire thirty six times in succession. It is only six inches in length, though it will throw a ball with sufficient force to perforate an inch plank at the distance of a hundred feet.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY .- Gov. Stevens issued, on the 28th of November, his proclamation ordering an election to be held on the 30th of January for a Delegate to Congress, and for Members of the Legislature. There are to be thirteen Councilmen and eighteen Assemblymen-that is, one legislator to every 127 of population. Gov. Stevens has likewise appointed Judges to hold office until those to be appointed shall be duly qualified. The Legislature will meet on the 17th of February.

Wisconsin.-The Legislature organized on the 11th, the Lieutenant Governor, Lewis, presiding over the Senate; S. G. Bugh, Clerk; J. M. Sherwood, Sergeant at Arms. In the Assembly Frederick W. Horn was chosen Speaker; Thomas McHugh, Clerk; James M. Coe, Associate Clerk; and J. M. Sherwood, Sergeant at Arms.

NEW INVENTIONS.

APPARATUS FOR CONDENSING SMOKE -Mr. J. Bloom a German, now resident in this City, has taken a patent for a new invention for preventing the nuisance of the great rolumes of smoke, which arise from all chimneys of great

manufacturing establishments, particularly in cities. The plan adopted by the inventor, is to carry the chimbey fine in a circle from a moderate hight above the fire, to the bettem or near the bottom of a cistern of water. Of course there can be no natural draft, and an artificial one is created by exhausting the air from the space over the water in the eistern by a double acting air pump. The smoke is thus completely decomposed, leaving a rasidium of lamp black in the bottom of the cistern, while the gasseous portion rises to the surface of the water, and escapes into the air free from dust or color. The coarse part of the cinders are arrested in the upright part of the flue by a se've, and fall back into the fire, and another portion fall in the horizontal part, and the residue being deposited in the water, it follows that a small pipe would answer all the purpose of a large chimney stack.

In the experiment which we saw, a very rough model was used in a small room, and a fire made in the furnace with pitch-pine wood, and by turning a small crank, operating the air pumps, every particle of smoke was dec posed, while the fire burned freely as with a good draft-

The inventor calculates that one eighth of the power of a steam-engine would be required to work the air-pumps, so as to get rid of all the nuisance usually arising from the consumption of a large quantity of coal.

The model and inventor may be seen for a few days at the rooms of the American Institute. No 351 Broadway.

LECTURE ON THE HISTORY OF MARIE

ANTOINETTE.

The Rev. Dr. Dowling delivered a most excellent lecture at the Tabernacle, in Broadway, for the benefit of the Harlem Baptist Church. Subject: "Marie Antoinette, the mother of the Dauphin—the beautiful and herole, but unfortunate "victim of the Revolution in France." In the course of the evening the lecturer took occasion to say that he did not agree with the writer in Putnam's Magazine that the Rev. Mr. Williams and the Dauphin were one and the same party. Considering the weather, the lecture was well at

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.—The following table shows the number of vacancies in each county, at the close of the present term of the schools. The next term will commence on the 27th day of Feb.; and appointments will be made at a meeting of the town superintendents of each county, of which due notice will be given:

which due	No va-	53-7.8		No. va-	Paid
Counties.	cancies.	pupil.	Counties.	cancies.	papil
Albeny	3	₩0.00	Oneida	7	#2 70
Allegany	4	7 68	Onondaga	3	4 55
Broome	2	4 35	Ontario		6 66
Cettaraugus.	4	8 76	Orange		3 15
Cayngs	2	5 16	Orleans		7 71
Chautauque .	3	16 80	Oswego	3	5 01
Chemung	none		Otsego	3	1.94
Chepango	3	3 30	Putnam		3 18
Clinton	2		Queens		5.01
Columbia	2	0 87	Reneselser		0.18
Cortland		4 20	Richmond		4.74
Delsware	4	2 51	Rockland		3 66
Dutches		2.91	Saratoga		0.86
Erie		9 75	Schenectady.		0.45
Esse x		5 70	Schouarie		0 99
Franklin			Seneca		5 91
Fulton		1.35	St. Lawrence		6 15
Genesee		3 40	Steuben		6.40
Greene		1.02	Suffolk		6 78
Hamilton		2 46	Sullivan		5 59
Herkimer		2 37	Tiogs		5 01
Jefferson		4 110	Tomkins		5 10
Kinge		4 33	Ulater		1 74
Lewis		4 26	Warren		1.06
Livingston			Washington		1.50
Madison		3 (3	Wayne	******	5 43
Mouroe	6	7.13	Westchester.		9 09
Montgomery	5	1 26	Wyosning		6 36
New-York	27		Yotes	***************************************	0.36
Ningara	2	9 00			

The Literary Journal, edited by ELLA WESTWORTH is a neat quarto weekly at \$1 50 per annum, commenced with the new year at Cincinnati, and I devoted to the interests of Woman. It has little or nothing to say of the Po-litical Rights of Woman, but is urgent and forcible in its demands that her sphere of Education and Employment shall be widened. It is printed by Women-"Ladies," Editor says, with shocking bad taste-notwithstanding which we heartily commend her enterprise to public favor. Ella says she is printing two other papers beside her own, and that thirteen ladies are earning in her office from \$4 to \$6 each per week, although they are all beginners, and that they make twice as much in eight hours per day at printing as they could make in fifteen hours at sewing, and that sh has already applications from seven hundred young ladies, most of whom are proved by their letters to have been fairly educated, soliciting employment. It seems to us a sin and a shame that so much talent and industrial capacity are thrown away in this country, where Labor is so greatly needed, by our foolish, cowardly prejudices against the education of women for professional, mercantile, artistic and the lighter mechanical avocations. We believe there are One Million Women now idle and useless in this country, who would earn at least \$100 each during the present year f they were fully at liberty to do so, adding \$100,000,000 to the National wealth and ensuring an independent compe tence to many thousands of households now needy and beggarly. Heaven speed the good work of enlarging the ellotted sphere and increasing the rewards of Woman's Industry

The Republican Advocate and The Genesee Whig, at Batavia, N. Y., have been united. The Advocate was Silver Gray : the united paper will be only Whig.

NEW, PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

The January number of Harper was completed about the first of the month, but on account of the difficulty of pro-curing preses to work off the immense edition, it has not been ready for delivery until this time. In point of reading matter the present issue will not be regarded as in any degree inferior to the average character of the magazine, although the absence of embellishments and the general style of the typography, show by contrast the superior excellence which has heretofore characterized its execution. The next number, we presume, will exhibit the same diractive exterior which has been such an important element in the wide spread popularity of the magazine. Of the original portion of this number, the "Editor's Easy Chair" will attract attention as presenting a graceful, gos sipping, racy discourse on the current topics of the day, both demestic and foreign, interspersed with dashes of dry humor, that indicate the pen of one of the favorite writers of Young America. The presiding genius of the "Editor's Table," whoever he may be, dismounts from his high horse of theology, and gives some curious and valuable statistics of the last census, illustrated by an ingenious diagram pre-

pared by Professor Gillespie, of Union College, showing the comparative progress in population of the several States and Territories of the American Union for the last sixty years. The introductory article of the number, entitled " A Word of Apology," sets forth a number of interesting facts in regard to the history of Harper & Brothers Establishment, which, it is stated, was the largest of the kind in the world—that of Brockhaus, in Leipsic, ranking next. Since its foundation in 1817, it has issued over 1,500 separate works, in editions varying from 500 to 50,000 copies each.
The enermous extent to which the publishing business has been carried in their hands, according to the statements in this orticle, is a striking illustration of the demand for good literature by the American public.

POWLERS AND WELLS'S JOURNALS. The new volumes of The Phrenological Journal and of

The Water Cure Journal open with specimen numbers that give a flattering assurance of the high character of the works for the current year, both in respect of valuable contents and elegance of typography and illustration. The biographical department, which has now become a leading feature of The Phrenological Journal, centains sketches of the late Dr. Channing, and of the popular authoress, Grace Greenwood. Under the heads of Phrenology, Physiology, Psychology, Editorial, and so forth, we have a great variety of instructive matter, adapted to the intellectual wants of the million, and embedied in the concise, matter-of-fact, common sense language for which The Journal is remarkable among the popular periodicals of the day. The Water Cure Journal has contributions from several well known eminent hydropathic practitioners, illustrating the principles of the system, and presenting many important directions for the care and preservation of the health. Apart from the scientific destrines to which these Journals are devoted, their smple fund of simple and easy instructions in regard to the physical well-being of man, the practical examples which they describe, showing the importance of temperance and moderation in the indulgence of the appetites, and their untiring fidelity to the course of popular improvement, recommend them to intelligent readers as among the most useful family journals that are now published.

METHODIST QUARTERLY REVIEW. January. Carlton &

An estimate of the character and influence of the late President Olin, by the editor of this Review, forms an appropriate introduction to the present number. The suc ceeding paper on Coloridge is a time specimen of philosophiaal criticism. In the following remarks, we have an example of the excellent spirit which pervades it. "Too long has the popular philosophy maintained an unfriendly relation to revealed religion, and the mysteries of the Christian faith have been embraced, when indeed they have not been rejected, in defiance of the lessons of the schools. Man wants a philosophy that recognises his spiritual as well as his sensuous nature, and a theology which, so far as it comes within the sphere of philosophy, is agreeable to its requirements. This, it has been our purpose to show, is efted by the system of spiritual philosophy set forth by our author, which at once answers to the facts of man's character, and illustrates the theology of the Scriptures. The most implicit believer of revelation cannot wholly divest himself of the influence of his reason over his faith ; he be lieves there is a substantial harmony between them, though he may fall to find it; and though he defers his philosophy for the sake of his faith, yet he confidently expects a pe ried in his mental history when the present apparent disagreement shall be harmonized. But so long as they are at variance, they necessarily act as opposing forces, and the power of faith is diminished by whatever is attained by philosophy. How often and how sadly this has been experienced by many an intelligent and ingenuous spirit, who desired a faith for the soul's comfort, but could not, even for such a boon, divest itself of its rationality, the confessions of many an inquiring spirit but too plainly demonstrate. How greatly would the faith of men be increased and rendered permanent, could all the influences of philoso-phy be added to its own inherent power.—an assistance to which the soul is entitled, and of which there is a very great necessity. The contest between the faith of the Church and the philosophy of the schools, since the days of Bacon, and especially since the inauguration of Locke's semi-materialism, has been a fearful one; and the ascendency of the faith over its antagonist is proof of its inde-structibleness, and of the feebla hold that the latter has had upon the convictions of those who have adopted it for want a better system. By the inauguration of a more rational and spiritual system, and one that answers to the real conditions of man's character, philosophy itself will be greatly strengthened, and all its increased powers made available in behalf of revealed truth." "The Spirit and Mission of Methodism" is an eloquent exposition of the subject. Strond's Harmony of the Gospels," " Memoirs of Mrs. Scton," Coues' "Theory of Physics," Layard's "Second Exploration" furnish topics for valuable papers. The concluding article presents an admirable sketch of the late Horace Binney Wallace and his connection with the philosophical system of Counte. The critical and biographical collections by the editor are, as usual, copious and val-

THE CHRISTIAN REVIEW. January. Colby & Ballard. The opening article in this number gives an account of the distinctive principles and religious progress of the American Baptists. It contains a good deal of interesting information in regard to the growth of that denomination in this country, which has increased within the last sixty years in a ratio far exceeding that of the national co within the same period. The writer claims for the Baptists a uniform adherence to the principle of entire freedem of conscience to every human being, and it must be admitted makes out a strong case in support of his position. He also makes some striking statements in regard to the prevalence in the community of the distinctive ideas of the Baptists. Infant baptism, he asserts has lost its efficacy as a means of membership in the pedobaptist churches, and is silently losing ground among them. Baptist Churches are receiving large accessions from pedobaptist churches, and the number of ministers who have adopted Baptist principles for a few years past has exceeded one a week. The literary articles in this number are of uncommon interest, including a ubtle critique of De Quincey, a summery of Sir William Hamilton's philosophical theories, with an estimate of their value, and an account of Layard's new discoveries at Ninevah and Babylon. Dr. Edward Beecher's "Conflict of Ages" is submitted to a searching examination. A weil-written notice of President Wayland's "Memoir of Judson" pays a deserved tribute to the character of that distinguished

We have received from Appleton & Co., the Fourth Volume of Calhoun's Works, containing his speeches in Congress from July, 1841 to March, 1850; the Handbook of German Literature, by Professor Adler, consisting of specimens of classical German writers, and forming an excellent manual for the student; a new edition of Professor Simonn's Manual of French Verbs ; a new edition of Telewaque; and a late popular London novel by Mr. CROWE, entitled Linny Lockwood. The plot of this story is a tissue of improbabilities, but it contains many exciting scenes, and will be read with interest by the lover of high-wrought description. John is a very agreeable story by EMILIE CARLES, published by the same house.

A new edition of Book Keeping and Accountantship, by THOMAS JONES, is published by Wiley. This work is recommended in high terms by practical accountants, in whose judgment we have the utmost confidence.

Dress as a Fine Art. by Mrs. MERRIFIELD, is the title of a series of papers re-printed by Jewett & Co., from the "London Art Journal," in which periodical they attracted much attention and gained the general approbation of the public. They are characterized by excellent taste and sound common sense. The volume is brought out in the best style of Boston typography, and is embelished with numerous elegant illustrations.

An edition of DAVIDSON'S Connexion of Sucred and Pro ane History, three volumes in one, is issued by R. Carter

PRESENTMENT OF THE GRAND JURY.

At the sitting of the Court of Sessions, yesterday, the fol-

At the sitting of the Court of Sessions, yesterday, the following document was presented:

GRAND JUNY BOOM, JANUARY Term, 1854.

To the Honorable the Court of General Sessions:

The Grand Inquest in and for the City and County of New-York, in concluding their labors for this term, cannot refinin from presenting to the consideration of the Court a few usages and practices that in their judgment are highly prejudicial to the administration of justice and averse to the good order of society.

First.—The lax and insufficient manner to which persons accused of high crimes and misdemsanors have been admitted to bail.

mitted to beil.

The Grand Jury are well aware that the law of ball, while it expesses the magistrate to an action for damages, and is an offense at common Aw if ball is refused where it ought to be granted, yet sothes the magistrate with discretionary powers as to the amount of ball to be required on the one

bast, and the character and responsibility of the surety on the atter, and further, that the identity of the surety shas offered should be as certain and unmirate shie or that of a commissioner of deed in greaths also certificate of season religiones to a conveyance or an other lacrations in benefied to the first personally unknown in the magazirate he should require person of identity, by the oath a same witness who is unknown to kind, and never rely upon the an apported eath of a stranger, for the stan who would co-mail person in the same witness and several to the same deed to the standard or a stranger to the same wheather to take the same same another and several to be sense.

As the request of the Great June, the District Attender furnishes.

power of manistrates in the communication are justiced decisions thereon—all of which are embodied in his communication to them, a d which is howevith respectfully presented to the Court as a part or inhis communication.

The certain and uniform administration of the laws we have, and the premy presented to the Court as a part or inhis communication.

The certain and uniform administration of the laws we have, and the premy presented the premy presented the premy presented them the end them of the premy presented to the will being of society than the electrone in my new coordan he shough they be drawn up with never so much will, and with the premy presented that the electrone in the commission of crimes and the perpetuation of diseases for mere help commission of crimes and the perpetuation of diseases for mere help commission of crimes and the perpetuation of diseases for mere help commission of crimes and the perpetuation of diseases for mere help commission of crimes and the perpetuation of diseases for mere help commission of crimes and the present and present and continued the crime that the continued the accuracy of the present of the continue there are commended to the corresponding to the charge of a simple fewort, by picacing himself beyond the juries of the commission of the cert upon what is technically called "straw-bail."

Hus the icentity of the boil been legal by trought to the commission of the ampiritude these more corpored to an appared the law had not been expended to the commission of the commissi

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First—tapital felocites.

Second—Felonies not capital.

Taird—Misstenesnors

Under the first head, by the statutes of this State, there are bot three birds head, by the statutes of this State, there are bot three birds of offences punishable with death, samely, iss, Tresson against the people of this State; 24. Morder; as is 34. Areas in the first degree. And as a general rule, is school of these cases, where the evidence is such as to warrant commitment hall should nover be taken by any single Judge. No power is vested, either at estimate it we not be restauted of this State, in any Magistrate or Court, except the Supreme Court or the Justices thereof or the Court of Oversand Stemmer, to sake half it, scares of expiral felony.

In a leaser of felony, not expital, and in cases of misdemeanor, the Folice Judge Judge, not take power to admit to shall and in cases where the large comment cannot exceed five years in the State Irlain, the Associate Platitic Judges have the same power. In other works, by the Laws of 1838, chap, 2, sac. 11, the same power is conferred upon the special Justices, now known as foliated battless, which appearant to the Recorder or City Judge, but take power is not vested in the associant Justices now amount as District. The days of the various magistrates in taking ball, requires in its exercise discrimination and sound judgment. On the one hand excessive half in to be avoided, on the other toxificities half should not be accepted.

The amount of ball and the character of the sureties are misters.

The duty of the various magistrates in taking ball, requires in iterateristic action and sense in diagonett. Our theone hand sense are that it to be avoided, on the other to sufficient ball should not be accepted.

The amount of ball and the character of the strailes are matters purely within the control and discretion of the magistrate.

To refuse ball where it ought to be granted, is an effective at common low, and also early ones the magistrate to an articular of admages and it is also an effective at our common low, and also early ones to magistrate to an articular of admages and it is also an effective at common to the precision of an activative to grant ball where it ought to be cented, and is precisionly as an negligibut excapt. It has a common to take the precision of the defindant, and the chromathan of the case. It has been well said, that "a wealthy indivinted charged with a penisentary or State prison offence where it is a recent case in the Court of Choral's Bench. 3 English taw Rep. would be oppressively hare when required of a poor and obscure indivinted charged with a penisentary or State prison offence individual." I Arch Court of Choral's Bench. 4 English taw Rep. pp. 201 to 507, Lond Champhell, C. I. as a "We are to look to the arconness of the charge, the nature of the evidence in support of it, and the according to again and the charge. The nature of the evidence in support of it, and the severity of the charge of payed P. C., page 501, Coloride J says. "I conceive that the principle on which particle are committed to place by magistrate previous to trial is for the arconness of the charge, the nature principle is to be adopted on an application for bailing a person committed to take this reachition. In Taylor's case, the contract of the approximate to take their trial." The recognizance would operate provide a which particles are continued to ball in capital eases, to Court and a should be account to be adopted on "an application for bailing a person committed to take his endition." The re

when satisfied of the identity of the proposed ball, the question of sufficiency belongs to the determination of the imagerate, who should be governed by those some rules of discretion which would govern him a private expently in estermining the wans of the secretity upon a private matter involving pecuniary loss or decased to himself having regard also to the statute requiring in all cases the affidavit of the party to his sufficiency and the nature of his property. I have heatily thrown together these suggestions, and rust they may be attended with beneficial results in the fourte administration of criminal justice in our city.

N. BOWDITCH BLUNT

The following communication, sent to the Assembly a day or two since, presents some facts in regard to the expenses of opening streets in this City worthy of attention.

STREET DEPARTMENT, New York, Jan. 18, 1854.

To the Honorable House of Assembly of the State of New

In accordance with a resolution passed by your honor able body 6th January, 1854, in relation to fees, &c., paid on "streets opening," the Street Commissioner respectfully

To whom paid. Agg'te fees
Name of counts and Court sioners

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CITY ITEMS.

LECTURES, MEETINGS, AMUSEMENTS, &c. SATURDAY, Jun. 21, 185

LECTURES, MEETINGS, AMUSEMENTS, he.

SATURARY, Jein. 21, 1854.

CATARACT OF THE GANGES, and "Domestic Economy." Broadway, T.

CUR BEST SOCIETY, "How to Make Home Happy," he., Barton's, Uncta Tow's Casim, at the Bowery Theatre, ? P. M.

UNCLE TOW's Casim, at the Bowery Theatre, ? P. M.

UNCLE TOW's Casim, P. P.M. and S. P.M. National Theater.

TOM TRUMS, and Plays day and evening at Barnsum's Moreum.

GRO. CHRISTY & Wood's Minstratics—Philogramm—44 Broadway, BUCKLEY's OPERA HOUSE—Ethiopian Deliberations—509 Bway, 74.

BROADWAY MENAGERIS—Animals—SGI Bway, 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

BROADWAY MENAGERIS—Animals—SGI Bway, 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

BRYAN GALLERY OF CHRISTIAN ART—848 Broadway, dr and even.

BRYANGES EGYPT AND HOLY LAND—508 Broadway, dr and even.

PERHAM'S SEVEN MILE MIRROR—658 Broadway, dr and even.

SIGNOR BLITZ—Magic—Stuyvesant Institute, 7 P. M.

SIGNOR BLITZ—Magic—Stuyvesant Institute, 7 P. M.

The weather yesterday was warm, rainy and foggy. The snow has disappeared, and we are once more in the mud. A dense fog prevailed all last evening.

DR. SOLGER'S LECTURE.-The third lecture of this course was delivered in Hope Chapel last evening to a highly apprecistive audience, on "European Government and Revo "Intion." The lecturer commented on his subject, as illustrated in Austria. France and Prussia. Austria is composed of the mutilated members of many nations; all of which though subject to Austrian rule, deny that they are Austrian aubjects. As the people were without Austrian individuality, it followed that they could only be governed by force and cunning; hence Austria is a despoism maintaining its ascendency only by pitting these several nationalities against each other. Since Leuis XIV, France has had no congenial Government with the exception of that of Napoleon the Great. Like Louis's his government was one of martial feats, public shows, so cial festivities, and great dramatic and artistic exhibitions, and of scientific splender. A taste of Arabian Nights: realizing the highest flights of a Sultan's fancy, after common-

tary on France, which he defined as a Romanic Domocracy,